June 2024

Field of Application Report

Kiwa Fire Safety Compliance Report PAR/25141/01

Fire Resistance Standard: EN 1363-1: 2012 and ASFP TGD19 (2017)



Prepared for:

Rockwool Limited

Assessed Product/System:

Field of Application for 'SP Firestop OSCB 25' Cavity Barriers

Assessed Performance:

120 Minutes Fire Resistance

Issue Date	Expiry Date
June 2024	February 2028

Partner for Progress

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Kiwa Fire Safety Compliance

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Report Reference Number:	KFS Report PAR/25141/01
Prepared on behalf of:	Rockwool Limited
Address:	Wern Tarw Pencoed Bridgend United Kingdom CF35 6NY
Issue Date:	June 2024
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Issue and Amendment Record

REV	DATE	AUTHOR	REVIEW	SECTION	AMENDMENTS
-	June 2024	ES	DC		

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1. Introduction

This Engineering Assessment Report has been prepared by Kiwa Fire Safety Compliance (KFS), on the instruction of Rockwool Limited, to define the Field of Application for the SP Firestop OSCB 25 range of ventilated cavity barriers, required to provide up to 120 minutes fire resistance performance, when installed as a horizontal fire-separating element in a concealed cavity within a composite wall [Note 1]. The cavity barrier will be adjudged against the test conditions of EN 1363-1: 2012 and the additional criteria defined in Technical Guidance Document TGD19), issued by the ASFP [Note 2].

This assessment has been produced using the principles outlined in the Passive Fire Protection Forum (PFPF): *'Guide to Undertaking Technical Assessments of Fire Performance of Construction Products Based on Fire Test Evidence, 2021, Industry Standard Procedure'*.

When establishing the variations in the construction that can achieve the required fire resistance performance, KFS complies with the principles found in the following documents.

- BS ISO/TR 12470-2: 2017 *'Fire resistance tests - Guidance on the application and extension of results from tests conducted on fire containment assemblies and products. Part 2: Non-load bearing elements'*
- EN 15725: 2023 *'Extended application on the fire performance of construction products and building elements: Principle of EXAP standards and EXAP reports'*

The Technical Assessment is based upon the information supplied to us, (detailed in Section 2), and upon the fire resistance test evidence for parts of the constructions (detailed in Section 3). An analysis of the fire resistance performance of the Cavity Barriers is presented in Section 4, herein which also defines the scope of approval by KFS. The omission of information on any components or manufacturing methods does not imply a lack of approval of those details, but these would need to be the subject of a separate analysis. Only variations specifically mentioned are supported by this assessment document, all other aspects must otherwise be as proven in tests summarised in Section 3, herein.

Anyone using this report should verify that details in their possession match those which are kept on file by KFS. If variations occur between details described, herein, and those on the relevant documents, the former shall take precedence, or KFS should be contacted for clarification. Refer to Section 7 for recommendations with respect to audit and verification of the manufactured/installed assembly.

Note 1 It is acknowledged that ventilated cavity barriers, such as those under consideration herein, are designed for use in the cavity between the inner and outer constructions forming the 'external wall' of a building. However, this report by KFS considers the fire resistance of such products using the test arrangement described in TGD19, published by the Association for Specialist Fire Protection (ASFP). TGD19 does not refer to an 'external' wall and so this report, by KFS, does not use the term 'external' in relation to the test constructions. The typical test specimens shown in TGD19 do not attribute terms of reference for the construction elements forming each face of the cavity. For the purposes of this report, by KFS, the two construction elements will be referenced as 'inner' and 'outer', respectively. The cavity barrier is fitted to the inner wall, facing the cavity.

Note 2 There is no BS or EN standard for fire testing of ventilated cavity barriers, such as that underconsideration herein. Ad-hoc testing of such products is usually employed by the test laboratory using the arrangement described in Technical Guidance Document TGD19, published by the ASFP and the furnace conditions of BS EN 1363-1: 2012. (All references to TGD19, herein, apply to the edition dated November 2017).

2. Proposal

2.1 General Overview

The test reports summarised in Section 3, herein, demonstrate the efficacy of the SP Firestop OSCB 25 ventilated cavity barriers, when installed as a horizontal 'open-state cavity barrier', (using the arrangement described in TGD19) and tested to the furnace conditions of BS EN 1363-1: 2012 Note 2. The specimens were tested with a variety of cavity widths, and it is proposed that these barriers will also provide certain levels of fire resistance, with intermediate cavity widths.

For the sake of clarity, this Engineering Assessment Report, by KFS, only considers the cavity barriers when installed as a horizontal ventilated cavity barrier because this is the only arrangement described in TGD19. It is not appropriate to use evidence for a horizontal cavity barrier to evaluate the same cavity barrier in a vertical application.

The specification of the cavity barrier is briefly summarised in Section 2.2, below based upon the details in the test reports. Further details of the parameters for the proposed application are described in Section 4, herein.

2.2 General Product Description

The SP Firestop OSCB 25 cavity barrier comprises a graphite-based intumescent strip (Material ref. FF102/25, 75mm high x 4mm thick) pre-fixed to one long edge of a mineral stone wool slab. The SP Firestop OSCB 25 is supplied in individual lengths, 1000mm long, and each length is wrapped in a polythene sleeve. (For a particular cavity width the stone wool width is made such that there will be a 25mm air gap which will be closed when the graphite expands as a result of heating. The stone wool is 90mm thick and has a nominal density of 160kg/m3.

Where the barrier width is ≤75mm, it must be fixed directly to the inner wall using screws. Where the barrier width is >75mm, it must be fixed to the 'inner wall' with L-shaped galvanised mild steel brackets details of which vary, depending upon cavity width. See Section 4.2 for full details.

The proposed scope is summarised in Table 1, below, but refer to Section 4.2, herein, for primary parameters and limitations that must be adopted.

MAXIMUM AIR GAP (MM)	CAVITY WIDTH (MM) INCLUDING AIR-GAP	INTEGRITY (MINUTES)	INSULATION (MINUTES)	CONSTRUCTION OF INNER WALL *NOTE 3*	FIXINGS OR L-BRACKET REQUIREMENT
25	75	120	120	Concrete	Direct screw fix; See Section 4.2
	76 – 125	120	120	Concrete with intumescent mastic bedding for SP Firestop OSCB 25	L-brackets; See Section 4.2
	76 – 425	120	120	Concrete	
	76 – 425	120	120	9mm OSB facing board on timber	

Table 1. Proposed Scope of Approval for SP Firestop OSCB 25

Note 3 See Section 4.3 for construction of outer wall.

3. Test Evidence

The test evidence used to support this Field of Application Report is summarised in Table 2, below. Full specifications of the tested product are recorded in the test report, copies of which are held on confidential file by KFS.

TEST LABORATORY, TEST NUMBER, SPECIMEN REFERENCE & DATE	CAVITY WIDTH (mm)	AIR GAP (mm)	INNER WALL SURFACE/ CONSTRUCTION *Note 4*	INSULATION ON INNER WALL	FIXED WITH SCREWS/ BRACKETS	CLOSURE TIME (MINUTES SECONDS)	INTEGRITY COTTON PAD/ SUSTAINED FLAMING (minutes)	INSULATION SURFACE/ SUSPENDED (minutes)
Warringtonfire WF397020 Issue 3 Specimen 6 11/04/2018	75	25	Concrete	None	Screws	2m 42s	132 *Note 5*	132 *Note 5*
Warringtonfire WF397020 Issue 3 Specimen 2 11/04/2018	100	25	Concrete	None	3no *Note 6* Brackets	4m 18s	132 *Note 5*	132 *Note 5*
Warringtonfire WF399419 Issue 2 Specimen B 29/05/2018	425	25	Concrete	None	3no *Note 6* Brackets	3m 50s	132 *Note 5*	132 *Note 5*
Warringtonfire WF407778 Specimen D 19/12/2018	300	25	Timber with facing of 9mm OSB board	None	3no *Note 6* Brackets	2m 0s	120 *Note 5*	120 *Note 5*

Table 2. Summary of Test Evidence for SP Firestop OSCB 25

Note 4 All test specimens included a concrete slab as the outer wall.

Note 5 Test terminated without failure of this criterion

Note 6 All specimens had a total length of 1000mm, with a butt-joint either at an 800mm length or at a 750mm length. 2no brackets were used in the longer length (500mm apart) and a central bracket in the shorter length (See section 4.2 for more details). The pigtail screws were split with 3no in the longer length and 2no in the shorter length.

The test evidence referenced in this Engineering Assessment Report is more than 5 years old. In accordance with industry practice, KFS have performed a review of the test evidence, to check that the levels of accuracy and detailing are suitable to form the basis of this approval.

The test standard TGD19 has not been revised since the testing was performed. The current version is dated 2017 but the revisions to the test standard do not affect the outcome of the tests nor the analysis in this Engineering Assessment Report.

In all tests, the time taken for 'closure' of the air gap, by the activating intumescent material, met the requirement defined in ASFP Technical Guidance Document TGD19 (i.e., within 5 minutes of commencement of testing).

4. Analysis and Approved Scope

4.1 Analysis

The test reports summarised in Section 3, herein, demonstrate the efficacy of the proposed SP Firestop OSCB 25 ventilated cavity barriers when installed as a horizontal 'open-state cavity barrier', (using the arrangement described in ASFP document TGD19) and tested to the furnace conditions of BS EN 1363-1: 2012 Note 2. The specimens were tested with a variety of cavity widths, and it is reasonable to expect that identical barriers will also provide certain levels of fire resistance, as shown in Table 1, with intermediate cavity widths.

4.2 Installation Details and Parameters for Approval

1. The minimum approved width of the SP Firestop OSCB 25 is 38mm and the intumescent strip is pre- fixed to the 'front edge' of the stone wool carrier by the manufacturer before wrapping the unit in polyethylene.
2. Where cut lengths of barrier are necessary, it is necessary to check the method of fixing the intumescent strip to the stone wool. If screws are visible at least one screw must remain in the cut length but if an adhesive has been used there are no restrictions.
3. Each length of SP Firestop OSCB 25 barrier shall be fixed to the 'inner wall'. The barrier must be installed with the intumescent strip facing the air gap.
4. Fixings depend on the width of SP Firestop OSCB 25 as shown in Table 3 below.

SP Firestop OSCB 25 WIDTH	FIXING METHOD
≤ 75mm	Steel screws with 11.5mm head and 30mm longer than width of SP Firestop OSCB 25 at 330mm centres
76mm – 100mm	0.9mm x 25mm fixing clip brackets at 500mm centres
101mm – 300mm	1.2mm x 25mm fixing clip brackets at 500mm centres maximum
301mm – 425mm	1.6mm x 25mm fixing clip brackets at 300mm centres maximum

Table 3. Fixing Methods for SP Firestop OSCB 25

Screws shall be fitted at maximum 330mm centres and a maximum 150mm from both ends of each length of SP Firestop OSCB 25 i.e. 4 screws for a 1000mm length. (Cut lengths of barrier must always include at least 2no screws.) Screws shall not be over-torqued, to avoid damage to the face of the intumescent strip. The type and length of screw depends upon the construction of the inner wall, see later clauses.

5. The SP Firestop OSCB 25 must be fitted using L-shaped galvanized clip brackets, (strips are supplied by the manufacturer with nicks to allow bending and trimming).
6. Pigtail screws are screwed into the graphite faced insulation so that the screw bridges the air gap and its spring characteristics allow it to fit minor changes in air gap width. The pigtail screws are fitted at 333mm centres maximum with a minimum of 2no per piece of SP Firestop OSCB 25.

7. All L-shaped brackets shall be fitted at maximum 500mm centres and a maximum 150mm from both ends of each length of SP Firestop OSCB 25 i.e. 3 brackets for a 1000mm length. (NOTE: Positioning of the brackets should consider any potential clash with the rear end of screws that retain the intumescent strip).

8. Cut lengths of barrier >200mm long must always include at least 2no L-shaped brackets, or to comply with fixing centres/positions as described in item 7, above whichever is the greater requirement for brackets.

9. Cut lengths of barrier <200mm long must always include 1no L-shaped bracket, central in its length. It is the responsibility of the installer to ensure that such short pieces fit 'securely' on the single bracket and that both ends of such pieces should be a friction-fit against the adjacent surface. A short piece with a single bracket must always be fitted next to a piece (or pieces) with multiple brackets i.e. a number of small pieces must not be fitted next to each other.

10. The vertical leg of each L-shaped bracket shall extend above the barrier and shall be fixed to the inner wall with 1no non-combustible fixings of a type suitable for the inner wall construction (see later clauses). It is the responsibility of the installer to ensure that the fixings are adequate and robust to support the weight of the barrier.

11. The horizontal leg of each L-shaped bracket shall penetrate the SP Firestop OSCB 25 product on the centre-line of its thickness (90mm), so that the leg penetrates to a depth equal to at least 75% of the cavity barrier width.

12. The horizontal leg may need to be trimmed in length using an appropriate snap point in the leg, depending upon the width of barrier so that the trimmed leg is between half and three quarters of the width of the barrier. The trimmed leg must not interfere with screws retaining the intumescent strip.

13. The brackets and fixings must be installed so that the rear face of the stone wool element of the SP Firestop OSCB 25 fits closely against the inner wall, without gaps and the surface of the inner wall must be true and even. (This applies for all barriers, not just those on L-brackets).

14. Any butt joints between individual lengths of SP Firestop OSCB 25 barrier shall be closely fitting and aligned horizontally. (This applies for all barriers, not just those on L-brackets).

15. At the extreme end of each 'run' of cavity barrier, the end of the individual pieces shall be a friction-fit against the adjacent structure/element. (This applies for all barriers, not just those on L-brackets).

16. The air-gap width may be less than 25mm (down to a minimum of 10mm), without affecting the efficacy of the barrier under fire resistance test conditions but it is the responsibility of other parties to determine whether a smaller air gap is suitable for other performance criteria.

17. If it is desired to fit insulation to the wall forming the 'inner' face of the cavity, the insulation must not be continuous through the plane of the cavity barrier (see drawings). The insulation on the inner wall that has been tested in conjunction with SP Firestop OSCB 25 is 300mm Rainscreen Duo Slab.

18. The width of the 'stone wool' element of the SP Firestop OSCB 25 barrier must never be less than the thickness of any insulation on the inner wall i.e. the

minimum width of the cavity barrier must be 54mm if 50mm thick insulation is employed on the face of the inner wall, necessitating a maximum 79mm wide cavity void.

4.3 Parameters of the Inner and Outer Walls

The inner wall/floor shall be constructed from either concrete, or a proprietary steel framed construction, with direct and applicable fire test evidence to demonstrate that it can provide the required level of fire resistance, as applicable, when tested to EN 1364-1 or EN 1365-2 with the selected facing material. The test evidence should demonstrate that the system does not deform or deflect in such a way that it would adversely affect the performance of the cavity barrier. If the wall construction is asymmetric, successful test evidence must be available for specimens with furnace exposure on each face.

The outer wall (i.e., the wall against which the intumescent strip will react against) shall comprise of concrete or other non-combustible substrates that do not deform or deflect in such a way that would adversely affect the performance of the cavity barrier.

4.4 General Comment – Cavity Barriers

This Engineering Assessment Report evaluates the fire resistance of a cavity barrier as if a 'representative specimen' of the proposed products were installed between two concrete constructions, which do not exhibit any significant degradation or deflection under heating, as was the case with type-testing of the proposed products and when evaluated against the criteria of the prescribed fire test standard (BS EN 1363-1: 2012 and ASFP Document TGD19: 2017).

It is the responsibility of others to establish whether the proposed product (and the prescribed test method) meets the requirements for fire spread and life safety, as defined in documents such as the Building Regulations, and the Fire Strategy Strategy/Fire Risk Assessment for the project.

Users of this report are also reminded that performance under the prescribed fire resistance test conditions should not be used as the sole means of determining the potential fire performance of the element in use and whether they reflect the actual behaviour in fires. The above principles apply to all cavity barriers and not just those specific examples proposed herein.

The performance of any cavity barrier is dependent upon the void width and the air gap which are both reliant upon accurate and consistent alignment of the walls forming the cavity. It is the responsibility of others to ensure that construction tolerances do not result in a cavity width and/or air gap that is greater than that prescribed herein. It is also the responsibility of other parties to ensure that the width of the cavity will not vary in service, under all conditions.

5. Conclusion

Based upon the offered test evidence, and the analysis above, if a representative sample of an SP Firestop OSCB 25 ventilated cavity barrier, as described in Section 2 herein, was manufactured and installed in accordance with the requirements of this Field of Application Report, and tested for fire resistance using the furnace conditions of BS EN 1363-1: 2012, together with additional criteria defined in ASFP TGD19 (2017), it is reasonable to expect that the sample would satisfy the integrity and insulation criteria of the standard for the relevant periods defined in Table 4 below.

Since the proposed cavity barrier includes a 'ventilated air-gap', the integrity and insulation of the barrier will not be monitored until after the time at which the intumescent material reacts to seal the gap as defined in ASFP TGD19 (2017).

For the sake of clarity, this Engineering Assessment Report, by KFS, only considers the ventilated cavity barriers when installed as a horizontal ventilated cavity barrier because this is the only arrangement described in ASFP TGD19 (2017).

MAXIMUM AIR GAP (MM)	CAVITY WIDTH (MM) INCLUDING AIR-GAP	INTEGRITY (MINUTES)	INSULATION (MINUTES)	CONSTRUCTION OF INNER WALL *NOTE 3*	FIXINGS OR L-BRACKET REQUIREMENT
25	75	**120**	**120**	Concrete	Direct screw fix; See Section 4.2
	76 – 125	**120**	**120**	Concrete with intumescent mastic bedding for SP Firestop OSCB 25	L-brackets; See Section 4.2
	76 – 425	**120**	**120**	Concrete	
	76 – 425	**120**	**120**	9mm OSB facing board on timber	

Table 4. Scope of Approval for SP Firestop OSCB 25

6. Declaration by the Applicant

KFS Engineering Assessment Report	PAR/ 25141/01
Client	Rockwool Limited
Project Address	Wern Tarw Pencoed Bridgend United Kingdom CF35 6NY

We the undersigned confirm that we have read and complied with the obligations placed on us by the

Passive Fire Protection Forum (PFPF) - Industry Standard Procedure 2021

'Guide to Undertaking Technical Assessments of Fire Performance of Construction Products Based on Fire Test Evidence'

- We confirm that any changes which are subject of this assessment have not to our knowledge been tested to the standard against which this assessment has been made.
- We agree to withdraw this assessment from circulation should the component or element of structure, or any of its component parts be the subject of a failed fire resistance test to the standard against which this assessment is being made.
- We understand that this assessment is based on test evidence and will be withdrawn should evidence become available that causes the conclusion to be questioned. In that case, we accept that new test evidence may be required.
- We are not aware of any information that could affect the conclusions of this assessment. If we subsequently become aware of any such information, we agree to ask the assessing authority to withdraw the assessment.

Signature	
Name	Paul Barrett
Position	Head of Product Management
Company Name	Rockwool Limited
Date	07.04.25

7. Limitations

This report addresses itself solely to the ability of the proposed cavity barrier to satisfy the criteria of the fire resistance test and does not imply any suitability for use with respect to other unspecified criteria.

It is the responsibility of others to establish whether the proposed product meets any other relevant requirements, including any other requirements for fire performance and life safety, as defined in documents such as the Building Regulations, and the Fire Strategy/Risk Assessment for the project.

This document only considers the cavity barriers described, herein, and assumes that the surrounding construction will provide no less restraint than the tested assembly and that it will remain in place and be substantially intact for the full fire resistance period.

This assessment is issued on the basis of test data and information to hand at the time of issue. If contradictory evidence becomes available to Kiwa Fire Safety Compliance (KFS) the assessment will be unconditionally withdrawn and the applicant will be notified in writing. Similarly, the assessment evaluation is invalidated if the assessed construction is subsequently tested since actual test data is deemed to take precedence.

As per the guidance outlined in the Passive Fire Protection Forum (PFPF): 'Guide to Undertaking Technical Assessments of Fire Performance of Construction Products Based on Fire Test Evidence, 2021, Industry Standard Procedure', appropriate action has been taken to mitigate the risk of a conflict of interest arising during the preparation of this report. All individuals involved in the production, or subsequent review, of this assessment have declared any perceived conflicts of interest, with regards to the sponsor or subject(s) of this report, prior to working on this project.

The assessor and reviewer have been deemed suitable for involvement in the production of this assessment in accordance with the guidance outlined in the Passive Fire Protection Forum (PFPF): 'Guide to Undertaking Technical Assessments of Fire Performance of Construction Products Based on Fire Test Evidence, 2021, Industry Standard Procedure'.

Where the constructional information in this report is taken from details provided to Kiwa Fire Safety Compliance (KFS) and/or from fire resistance test reports referenced herein, it is, therefore, limited to the information given in those documents. It is necessarily dependent upon the accuracy and completeness of that information. Where constructional or manufacturing details are not specified, or discussed, herein, it should not, therefore, be taken to infer approval of variation in such details from those tested or otherwise approved.

The analysis and conclusions within this report are based upon the likely fire resisting performance of a cavity barrier that is manufactured and installed in accordance with this document and offered for fire resistance testing in 'perfect' condition. In practice, management procedures must be in place in any building where the cavity barrier is installed, to ensure that no parts of the cavity barrier, or the adjacent walls, are damaged or faulty.

Any such shortfalls in respect to the condition of the cavity barrier/walls will invalidate the approval by KFS and may seriously affect the ability of the assemblies to provide the required level of fire resistance performance. Determination of what constitutes wear or damage, and any corrective actions in order to return assemblies to the required condition, should only be carried out following consultation with the manufacturer and KFS.

This report is not intended to be a complete specification for the proposed cavity barrier and it is the responsibility of others to ensure that the products/assemblies are suitable for the intended purpose whilst incorporating the requirements of this report. Further, the products/assemblies must be manufactured/installed by experienced/trained personnel using appropriate and established working practices/techniques.

The assessed products/installations have not been subject to an on-site audit by Kiwa Fire Safety Compliance. It is the responsibility of anyone using this report to confirm that all aspects of the assemblies fully comply with the descriptions and limitations, herein.

Any materials specified in this report have been selected and judged primarily on their fire performance. KFS do not claim expertise in areas other than fire safety. Whilst observing all possible care in the specification of solutions, we would draw the reader's attention to the fact that during the construction and procurement process, the materials used should be subjected to more general examination regarding the wider Health and Safety, and CoSHH Regulations. Designers, manufacturers and installers are reminded of their responsibilities under the CDM Regulations particularly with regard to installation and maintenance of heavy or inaccessible items.

The primary test evidence was undertaken to BS EN 1363-1:2012. Whilst this report follows the general guidance for extension of test results, as outlined in EN 15725, this report does not purport to follow the guidance regarding direct or extended application of test results outlined in EN product standards. The approval, herein, shall not be used as supporting evidence for CE marking.

This Report is provided to the sponsor on the basis that it is a professional independent engineering evaluation as to what the fire performance of the construction/system would be should it to be tested to the named standard. It is KFS's experience that such an evaluation is normally acceptable in support of an application for building approvals, certainly throughout the UK and in many parts of Europe and the rest of the world.

However, unless KFS have been commissioned to liaise with the Authorities that have jurisdiction for the building in question for the purpose of obtaining the necessary approvals, KFS cannot assure that the document will satisfy the requirements of the particular building regulations for any building being constructed.

It is, therefore, the responsibility of the sponsor to establish whether this evidence is appropriate for the application for which it is being supplied and KFS cannot take responsibility for any costs incurred as a result of any rejection of the document for reasons outside of our control. Early submittal of the Report to the Authorities will minimise any risks in this respect.

8. Validity

This Field of Application Report has been prepared based on Kiwa Fire Safety Compliance's present knowledge of the products described, the stated testing regime and the submitted test evidence.

The assessment is valid initially for a period of five years after which time it is recommended that it be submitted to Kiwa Fire Safety Compliance for re-evaluation. For this reason, anyone using this document after February 2029 should confirm its ongoing validity.

This assessment report is not valid unless it incorporates the declaration, in Section 5, duly signed by the applicant.

Prepared by:



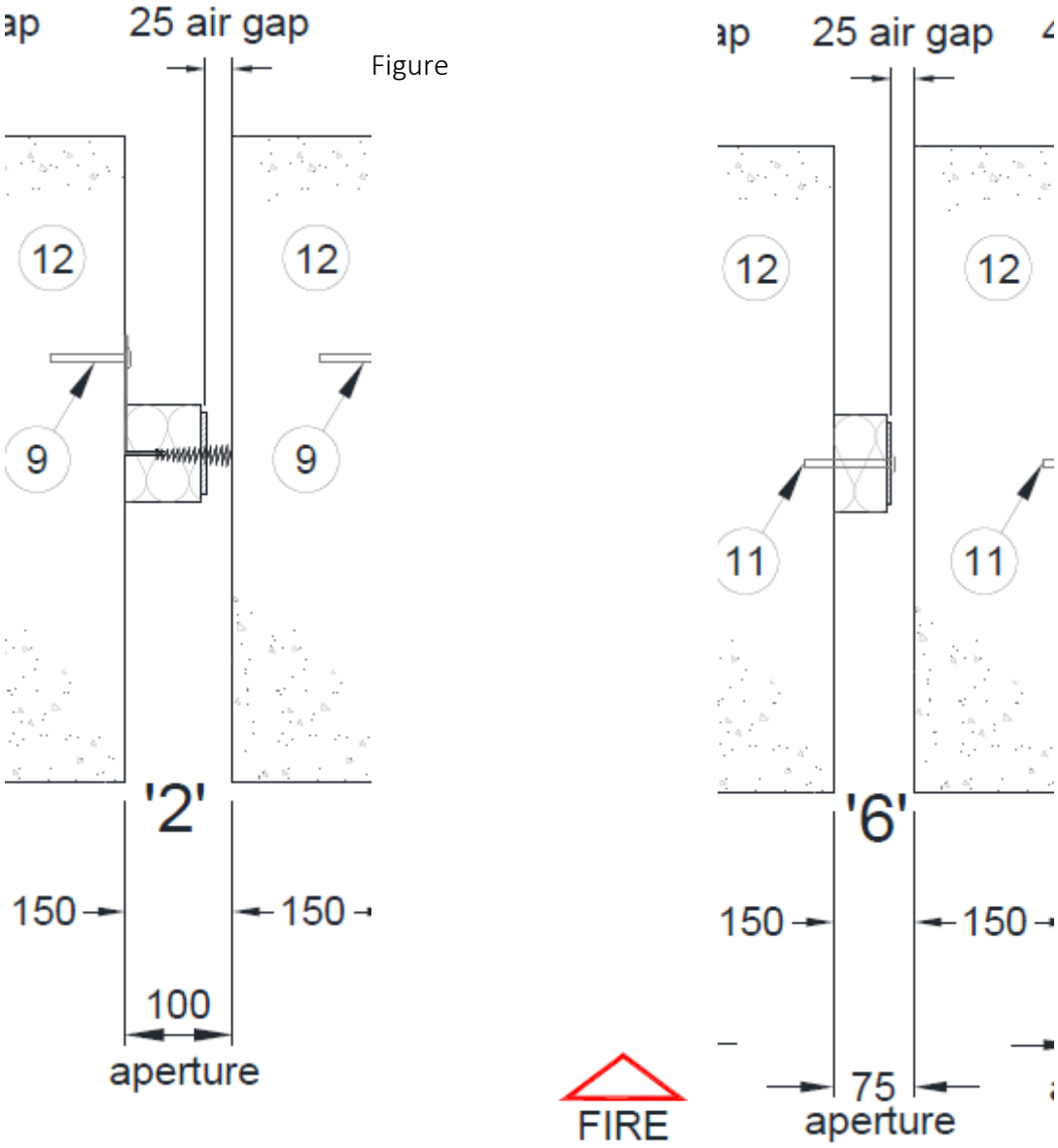
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Appendix A



Figure

PAR/25141/01:01 – Test report WF397020 Cavity barriers 2 and 6 in apertures 100mm and 75mm wide respectively. Cavity barrier 6 has no hanging bracket but is directly screwed to wall

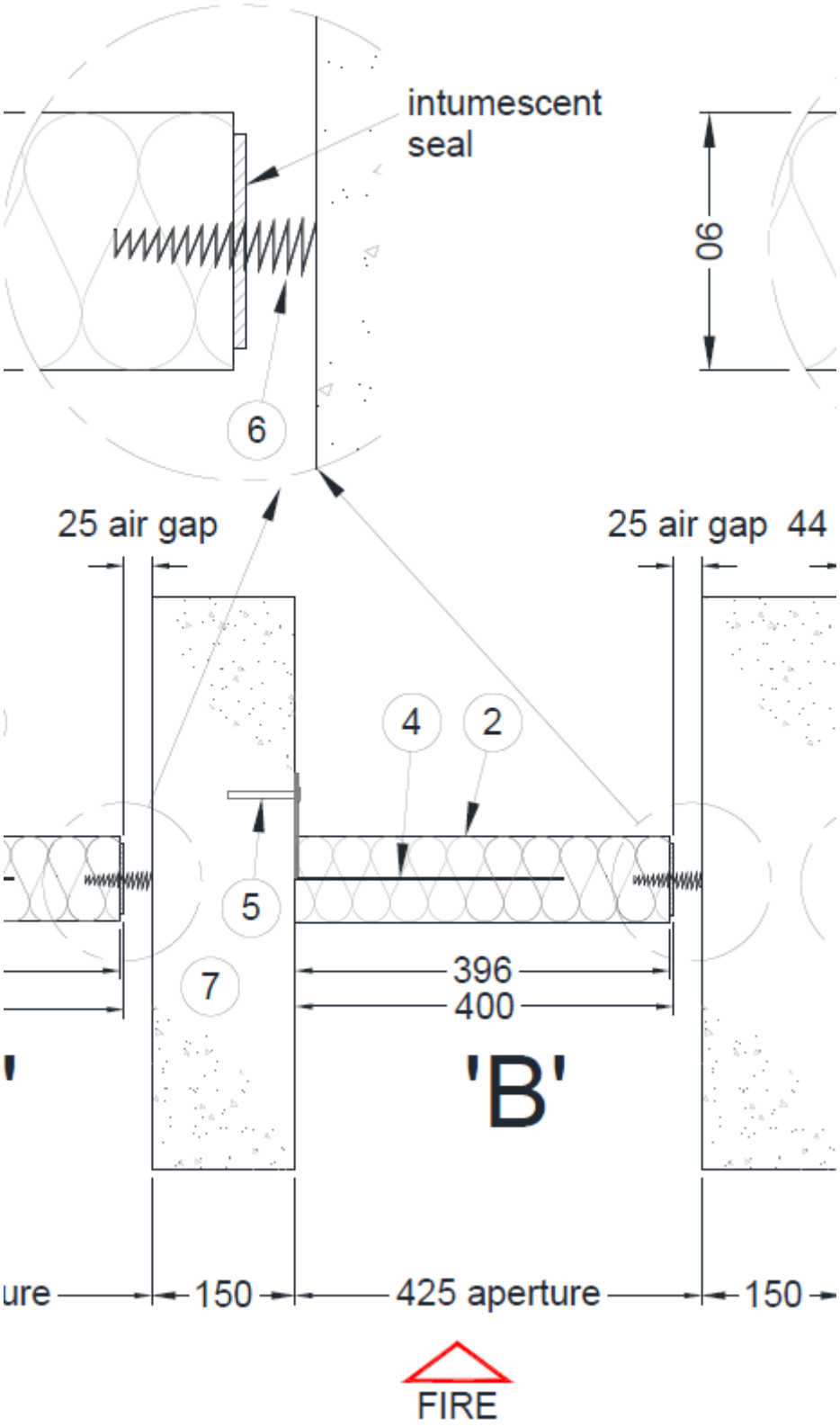


Figure PAR/25141/01:02 – Test report WF399419 Cavity barrier B in 425mm wide aperture

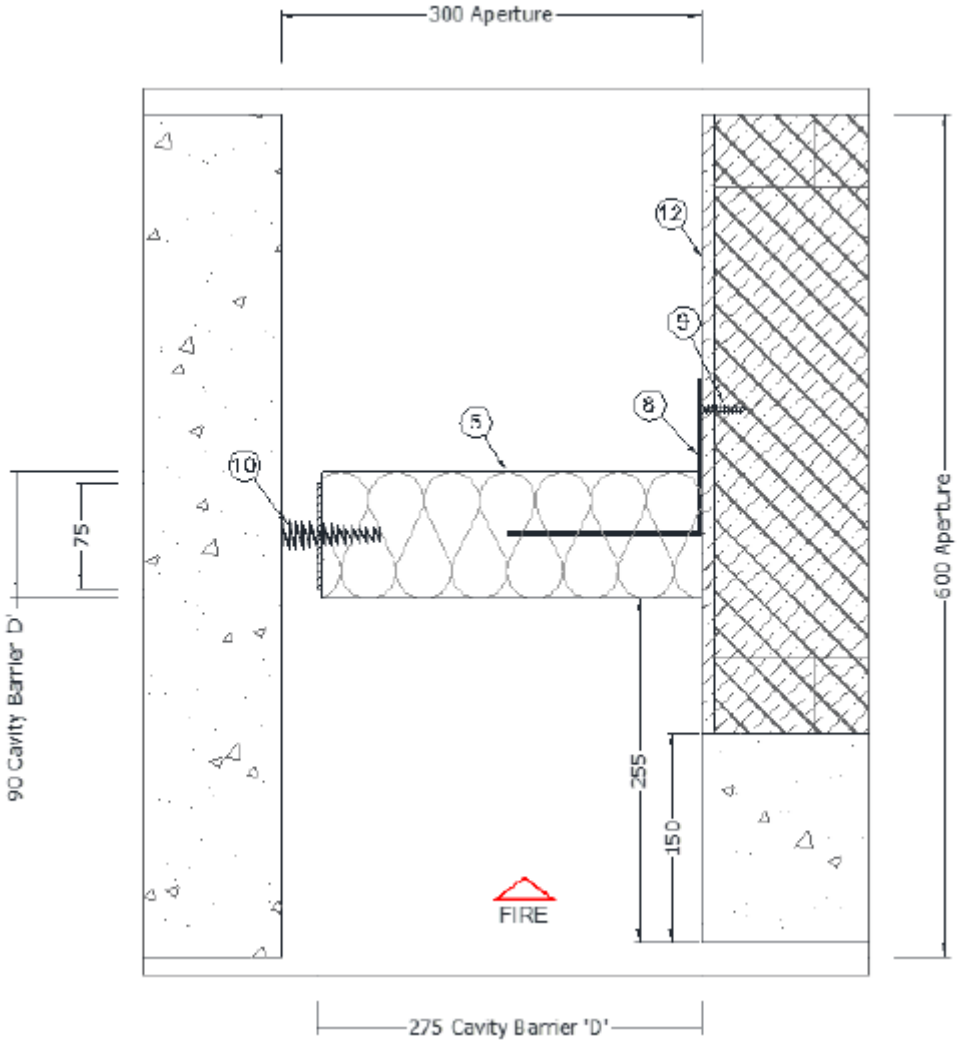


Figure PAR/25141/01:03 – Test report WF407778 Cavity barrier D with inner wall of timber and 9mm OSB facing in a 300mm wide cavity